





INTERNATIONAL PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION REPORT

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INTERNATION	ONAL PRELIMINA		ATION REPORT		
•	(PCT Article 3				
Applicant's or agent's file reference FP2569PCT	FOR FURTHER ACT	'ION See Notific	ation of Transmitta Examination Report (Fo	l of Internation orm PCT/IPEA/41	
International application No. PCT/JP2003/004437	International filing date 08 April 2003 (Priority date (day/mor 08 April 2002	nth/year) 2 (08.04.2002)	
International Patent Classification (IPC) or n C12P 41/00	<u> </u>				
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Applicant	UBE INDUSTI	RIES, LTD.			
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These annexes consist of a to 3. This report contains indications rela Basis of the report	ating to the following item	is:			
II Priority					
I sak of unity of in	of opinion with regard to	novelty, inventive st	ep and industrial applic	ability	
17	nt under Article 35(2) with nations supporting such st	regard to novelty, in	ventive step or industri	ial applicability;	
VI Certain documents cited					
VII Certain defects in t	VII Certain defects in the international application				
VIII Certain observation	ns on the international app	lication			
	•				
Date of submission of the demand		Date of completion	of this report		
25 September 2003 (25.	.09.2003)	14	May 2004 (14.05.	2004)	
Name and mailing address of the IPEA/JP		Authorized officer			
Facsimile No.		Telephone No.			



International application No.

PCT/JP2003/004437

With	ith regard to the elements of the international application:*	
	the international application as originally filed	
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	the description:	, as originally filed
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	the claims:	
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П .	the drawings:	* * * *
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With preli	the language of publication of the international application (under Rule 48.3(b)). the language of the translation furnished for the purposes of international preliminary exami or 55.3). With regard to any nucleotide and/or amino acid sequence disclosed in the international oreliminary examination was carried out on the basis of the sequence listing: contained in the international application in written form. filed together with the international application in computer readable form. furnished subsequently to this Authority in written form. The statement that the subsequently furnished written sequence listing does not go be international application as filed has been furnished. The statement that the information recorded in computer readable form is identical to the been furnished.	application, the internation
. 🔲	The amendments have resulted in the cancellation of: the description, pages the claims, Nos the drawings, sheets/fig	
	This report has been established as if (some of) the amendments had not been made, since the beyond the disclosure as filed, as indicated in the Supplemental Box (Rule 70.2(c)).**	ey have been considered to
in ti and	Replacement sheets which have been furnished to the receiving Office in response to an invitation u in this report as "originally filed" and are not annexed to this report since they do not con and 70.17).	iain amenamenis (Ruie 70
* Any	Any replacement sheet containing such amendments must be referred to under item l and annexed to	this report.



Internal application No.
PCT/JP03/04437

V. Reasoned statement under Article 35(2) with regard to novelty, inventive step or industrial applicability; citations and explanations supporting such statement					
1. Statement					
Novelty (N)	Claims	1-10	YES		
	Claims		NO		
Inventive step (IS)	Claims		YES		
	Claims	1-10	NO		
Industrial applicability (IA)	Claims	1-10	YES		
	Claims		МО		

- 2. Citations and explanations
- Document 1: JP 10-33191 A (Mitsubishi Rayon Co., Ltd.) February 10, 1998, Full text, especially Claims; Par. No 0028; and Examples (Family: none)
- Document 2: Shun-Ichi Murahashi et al. "A Novel Oxidative Ring-Opening of Isoxazolidines: Syntheses of β-Amino Ketones and β-Amino Acid Esters from Secondary Amines," Tetrahedron Letters, 1988, Vol. 29 (49), p. 5949-5952, Full text, especially Table 2
- Document 3: US 5928933 A (E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Company) July 27, 1999 Full text (Family: none)
- Document 4: EP 144980 A1 (LONZA AG) June 19, 1985, Full text & JP 60-139655 A & US 4585887 A
- Document 5: WO 95/18134 A1 (Asymmetry Limited) July 6, 1995 Full text & EP 736031 B1 & JP 9-507221 & US 6037498 A

Document 1 describes a process for producing optically active 3-N substituted amino isobutyric acids characterized by asymmetric hydrolysis of the racemic 3-N substituted amino isobutyric acid ester represented in Formula (2) in the presence of an asymmetric ester-hydrolyzing enzyme. It also lists lipases, proteases, and esterases from microorganisms such as Candida antarctica, etc., as the asymmetric ester-hydrolyzing enzyme. It also states that the reaction is carried in a system that contains not only an aqueous medium but also an organic solvent such as an ether or an aromatic or aliphatic hydrocarbon solvent as the reaction medium. More specifically, it states that the racemic 3-acetyl amino isobutyric acid methyl ester was added to a suspension of E. coli, asymmetric hydrolysis was performed, and optically active 3-acetyl amino isobutyric acid methyl ester and optically active 3-acetyl amino isobutyric acid were obtained.

Document 2 describes β -amino butyrates, and the specific compounds are shown as the Product in Entry 1 and 5 of Table 2.

Document 3 states that lipase from Candida antarctica is used for asymmetric hydrolysis.



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Supplemental Box

(To be used when the space in any of the preceding boxes is not sufficient)

Continuation of Box V:

Document 4 describes diastereomer N-substituted amino acid ester hydrochlorides, and it states that optically active 3-aminocarboxylic acid esters are obtained by hydrolysis. More specifically, a 3-(1'-methylbenzylamino)-butanoic acid ester diastereomer is produced.

Document 5 describes the secondary amine represented by Formulas (IIIa) and (IIIb).

Based on the descriptions in documents 1-5, the inventions of claims 1-10 lack an inventive step. As described in document 1, the asymmetric hydrolysis of racemic 3-N substituted amino isobutyric acid ester in the presence of an asymmetric ester-hydrolyzing enzyme was publicly known before the priority date of this application, and because it is clear that N-substituted- β -amino acid alkyl esters have the kind of asymmetric carbon atoms described in documents 2, 4, and 5 depending on the positions of their substituents, this examination finds that persons skilled in the art can easily conceive of a process for producing optically active N-substituted- β -amino acid alkyl esters and N-substituted- β -amino acids by asymmetric hydrolysis of the N-substituted- β -amino acid alkyl esters described in document 1. In addition, this examination finds that persons skilled in the art can easily conceive of using the lipase from Candida antarctica described in document 3 as the asymmetric hydrolyzing enzyme.

As a result, this examination finds that persons skilled in the art can easily conceive of the inventions of claims 1-10 based on the descriptions in documents 1-5.